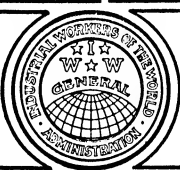


"If we are to be tried in court, every law abiding citizen, however great or humble, should do everything in his power to cool the passions of men rather than add fuel to the flame."—Wm. D. Haywood in 1st of May Statement

# The Industrial



# Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. I. No. 12.

CHICAGO, MAY 18, 1907.

50c. a Year.

## ALL PARTICULARS DENIED

The Prosecution Fears to Reveal its Case but Brags in the Newspapers of "Surprises" to Come--Notes of the Trial from Our Own Correspondent

(Special Correspondence to The Bulletin)

Boise, Idaho, May 6, 1907.  
Sunday's issue of the *Statesman* contains a resume of the Haywood case, written by one H. L. Crane. One page is almost exclusively occupied with photo cuts and pen drawings. The tone of the "cartoon" in the middle of the page and its setting is indicative of the temper of the whole resume. In the center of the page we have depicted the form of Steuermann at his front yard gate, the explosion of the bomb, the victim's right hand points upward and his left points toward the cut of Haywood, which is placed designedly conspicuously near the central figure of the whole display. The cut of Haywood is the classical one which the capitalist papers have made use of so often, and just below the cut and at the ends of Steuermann's left hand fingers is the name written plainly: "William D. Haywood." Just below Haywood's picture is that labeled "Steven Adams," whose cut represents him as a hardened criminal, dressed in a plain working shirt, without other visible apparel except the suspenders over his rugged shoulders, his hair is uncombed and made to lay unbecomingly over his forehead, his eyes are squinted shut and his face is turned to the side and downward so as to represent him with a round head, obstinate nature, with high destructive qualities. Below is the cut of Orchard, with that of an open countenance, hair well cared for, a white shirt with collar out, but with the button showing; he wears a coat and vest, with a watch chain. Besides these there are the pictures of Moyer—a very good picture; Pettibone, McFarland and District Judge Fremont Wood; another large half-tone cut of ex-Governor Steuermann, and over it all and just above the explosion is a representation of the goddess of justice seated with arms akimbo, the sword of justice in his sheath, the scales hanging from his waist, each side is a pair of scales, the goddess is the miner's bust, with his cap and candle in place. He, too, is supposed to be looking for the same thing, he is a man accustomed to hardships and has a rugged road to travel. I say the ten for the same purpose and given the widest possible circulation in Ada County—free copies being thrust into the homes of non-subscribers. It has been the practice of the *Statesman* for weeks to make special efforts to get the paper widely circulated. And I have since arriving here, heard often of people getting copies regularly who never have subscribed therefor.

In the write-up given in this particular issue, speaking of the arrests in Denver, they tell us something we never heard of before, to-wit: "He (Governor McDonald of Colorado) signed the extradition papers and on Saturday afternoon and evening the men were arrested by officers of the sheriff's force of Denver County." Such nonsense will do for good Christians who read such capitalistic papers, but the man who writes it may not be classed as an "undesirable citizen," but every reader of socialist papers knows that the man who wrote that story is a liar—if there is such a thing.

### TRIAL NOTES.

The motion filed by defense to have state file bill of particulars came up today. Judge Richardson opened argument for the motion by reading the indictment, which was returned by the grand jury of Canyon County over a year ago against Charles Moyer, William D. Haywood and George Pettibone and Jack Simpkins. The name of Harry Orchard was not mentioned in the indictment.

Authorities were cited showing that the court had power in its discretion to order such a bill to be filed. The Idaho statute does not provide for it, but the practice of the common law upholds it. Judge Fremont Wood, during Richardson's argument, interposed the suggestion that it was not in Idaho statutory law, but Richardson promptly replied that the Supreme Court of the State had held in the case of State vs. Rathbone, 69 Pacific 186, and passed on the point, deciding that it was in the sound discretion of the court to grant such a motion. The indictment is held to be general in its nature and the defendant has a right to demand a specific recital of the facts, acts or overt acts which the state proposes to prove by way of evidence. Many cases were presented to the court on these points, whereupon the judge interposed with the suggestion that these states perhaps had statutory provisions. Then it was that Richardson replied that he would present shortly the Idaho Supreme Court de-

cision to definitely answer the judge's question. In the argument presenting the Idaho decision the question as to the time when a motion for such a bill of particulars came up. The rule of law seems to be that the motion must be made before trial. When the defense brought out that point the judge interposed to suggest that the defense had stated time and time again that they were ready for trial a year ago, and consequently such a motion made after announcing readiness for trial would have had a different status prior to time for trial. The trend of the court's suggestions and questions lead the ordinary man to conclude that perhaps the defense has slipped on its rights by not having presented this motion before. Hereupon Haywood, drawing perhaps the same conclusions I suggest the ordinary man would draw from the judge's interposition, called Darrow's attention to the fact that in the court at Caldwell, when the cases of habeas corpus were pending, that a decree or order was issued that no further proceedings would be permitted until the Supreme Court of the United States had been heard from. Darrow passed Haywood's opinion to Richardson, who was still arguing, and Haywood's remarks were handed to the court. Haywood's alertness on this point shows that he will let no point pass in court. Richardson referred to briefs appearing in the *Statesman* newspaper on the case, showing that the press was being used by the state in the case. Borah hereupon retorted that the *Statesman* must have got its brief from the defense. But the court interpreted the defense as not being allowed to be treated as authority in this court.

When Borah opened the argument for the state, praying the court to deny Haywood a right due him under the common law, the first case brought forward by him was the Spies case (one of the Haymarket cases). He also alluded to a remark that the newspaper would not make in the case, showing that the press was being used by the state in the case. Borah hereupon retorted that the *Statesman* must have got its brief from the defense. But the court interpreted the defense as not being allowed to be treated as authority in this court.

### Meyer vs. Moyer

Developments in the trial of Wm. D. Haywood during the week have been slow, being confined to examination of armers and ranchmen summoned as talesmen. Very little progress has been made and this is recorded in our special correspondence from Boise. Borah, lawyer for the prosecution, who is under indictment in connection with the fraud cases, unearthed by the government, has been telling Darrow how surprised there is in store for the defense. But the defense is not disturbed thereby and, while a hanging is the desire of the prosecution, the probabilities point to an acquittal as a result of the trial.

In the meanwhile an attempt has been made by Chicago newspapers to show that Charles H. Moyer is an ex-convict, that he served time in Joliet in 1886, that he was guilty of several burglaries and hold-ups in this city, and so forth. A newspaper man was seen to receive a description from the identification bureau of the Chicago police department were printed and reproduced all over the country. Photographs galore accompanied the descriptions, showing a resemblance to a young man named Charles S. Meyer, who some twenty years ago did time and had trouble with the police in Chicago. The claim made by the Chicago newspapers is that Charles S. Meyer and Charles H. Moyer are one and the same.

Moyer's own statement, made to a newspaper reporter at Boise, follows: "I was never in prison in Illinois and I was never convicted of burglary or any other felony. In 1886, during the time I am reported to have been in the Illinois State Prison, I was employed as the Chief Gold Mining and Milling Co. at Rockford, S. D. In the fall I went to Colorado, where I worked for the Caribou Mining Co. at Caribou. I remained there two years.

The crime I am charged with occurred twenty-one years ago, but I am sure of my facts. The first time I was ever in Chicago was in 1884. I tried to get a job and failed, and after a short time I went to the Black Hills, where I remained for several years. Seventeen years ago I joined the Odd Fellows lodge, and was admitted my life history was investigated and no blemishes were found on my life or character."

James R. Smith, a mine-owner now living at the Briggs House, claims that

he befriended Charles S. Meyer at the time of his arrest, that he also knew Charles H. Moyer and that the two are different individuals.

From Deadwood, S. D., the report comes that one Harry Gregg, who, during the continuance of its operations, was superintendent of Castle Creek Gold Mining Co., in Pennington County, Denies, and his denial is born out by the books of the company, that Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, was an employee of the Castle Creek Gold Mining Co. during the years 1885-1886, the time he (Moyer) alleges he had been working for the company. Gregg declares that the recollection of the company shows that the time Moyer worked for the company was on September 18, 1888.

On the other hand, Moyer's relatives repudiate the story and Freeman Knowles, of Deadwood, confirms Moyer's claims.

### Socialists Ordered from Offices of the Defense

(Special Despatch to The Bulletin)

Boise, Idaho, May 14.—Socialist party papers are advocating schemes looking toward a general strike to rescue Haywood, in the event of his conviction by jury. This course is condemned by the defense. Haywood fully endorses the statement issued May 1st. While Socialists are prating about detectives they are deluding themselves and advocating measures the detectives would welcome. Socialist party papers in their zeal have hurt the cause of the defense here. Titus was ordered out of the offices of the attorneys for the defense and Shoaf, representing the Appeal, has been told that the defense did not want any more of his trash. The Denver Post of Sunday contained an interview, said to have been given by Shoaf, and of which Mrs. Hazlett says it is the worst blow the party ever received. There are now endorsed on the indictment one hundred and sixty-one names. Kirwan's name was endorsed on the indictment today by the State. Few union men are summoned. Hutchinson, member of executive board, W. F. M., just arrived from Goldfield, reports that St. John and comrades are confined in a filthy jail. There is a large force of correspondents here to stir the passions of men, and they are aided by Socialist party politicians. They are likely to be included into creating the conditions which designing detectives and their employers want. Colorado and Idaho labor wars of past fifteen years are to be dragged into court and heralded broadcast in the attempt to injure the cause of the defense. The course now being pursued by Socialist party men will give the State opportunity to inaugurate repressive measures against the working class. Wage workers of America, beware of Gaps in embryo. Eight jurors have been selected for trial in the 80's new stock is taken in the story here, in spite of allegations of detective agent Wm. A. Pinkerton. Darrow points out that even if the yarn were true, it would be only a recommendation for Moyer, as his twenty exemplary years since then would be entirely in his favor. The whole story is, however, a clumsy fabrication. Moyer has been prominent for years, and the Pinkertons and their spies would certainly not have left such a story against a man they hated, to slumber for so long a time.

### Conspirators Still Plotting

(Special Despatch to The Bulletin)

Boise, Idaho, May 12.—A sensational report was sprung in the morning papers today, dated from Lewiston, to the effect that the Western Federation of Miners was plotting to shoot Orchard from the mountainside near the penitentiary.

Hutchinson, of the Executive Board of the Federation arrived here last night.

Though the capitalist papers in several cities, notably Chicago, are making much of the impossible yarn of Moyer's having served a term for burglary in Joliet in the 80's, new stock is taken in the story here, in spite of allegations of detective agent Wm. A. Pinkerton. Darrow points out that even if the yarn were true, it would be only a recommendation for Moyer, as his twenty exemplary years since then would be entirely in his favor. The whole story is, however, a clumsy fabrication. Moyer has been prominent for years, and the Pinkertons and their spies would certainly not have left such a story against a man they hated, to slumber for so long a time.

The eleven jurors are not pleased at being confined while Sheriff Hodgins scours the county for his two venire men, but Judge Wood, exercising his judicial discretion, has declined to liberate them. Four of the jurors are known to have declared long ago their firm belief in the guilt of the kidnaped men. They are among the eight not yet examined by the defense, and will be challenged for cause when the examination is taken up.

Darrow's attorney for the defense, lives practically in the jail, so intent is he on the proper handling of the case. Tonight he lectured publicly at the Unitarian Church, on Walt Whitman. The lecture was intensely interesting, and well received. Darrow is getting stacks of mail daily, from men of all occupations, encouraging him and the defendants, and denouncing the conduct of the prosecution, and Roosevelt's uncalculated utterances. The Yukon dispatch already published in The People was high-

## QUIZZING THE TALESMEN

Prospective Jurymen are Asked all Sorts of Questions as to Their Politics, Religion, Fraternal Connections, etc.--Slow Progress Made--Defense is Alert

(Special Correspondence to The Bulletin)

Boise, Idaho, May 9, 1907.  
The district court sitting for Ada County called up the case against Haywood shortly after ten o'clock this morning and both sides announced they were ready to proceed. Attorney Hawley, leading prosecutor, announced that the State would ask leave for an order to enter on the indictment the names of the witnesses who testified before the Grand Jury and the witnesses they expected other than those before the Grand Jury who would from time to time testify in the prosecution. A list of same was ordered served on the defense.

After the disposition of that matter the trial proceeded with the summoning of twelve men whose names were selected by lot. A. L. Ewing, eleven years a resident of Boise and born at Evansville, Indiana, in which state he resided till 30 years of age. Was a soldier in the war to save the Union of States. Was once in the Internal Revenue service First District of Indiana. Belongs to the Grand Army. Reads the Evening Capital News and the Ladies Home Journal—the mention of the latter publication caused a ripple of audible laughter. Lived ten years in Oregon before coming to Boise. Was Superintendent of Soldiers Home under Steuermann's first administration, but was let out in the beginning of his second term. Begun public speaking since he was discharged by trade, and small contractor. Takes no notice of the Carpenters' Union. Never was a union man. Has family, wife and six grown children. About sixty years old and belongs to the Baptist church. His was the first name drawn and he was passed for cause on both sides. Under the practice here he may yet be removed for cause. After every challenge for cause is made that the court will sustain and the jury is passed for cause, each side has ten per-emptory challenges. That is either side may take from the jury any part of ten men without assigning any reason to the court.

The next jurymen passed for cause by the defense was Mr. Van Orsdale, native of Ohio; parents moved to Iowa then to Southern Michigan when he was seven years old; moved to Kansas when he was sixteen years old; from Kansas goes to Colorado and works two years for the Denver & Rio Grande railroad company. Then went into grocery business in Pueblo.

Reads Boise *Statesman* and Denver Post. Says don't think he has heard many express opinion on the guilt or innocence of the defendant. Has lived in Boise and been in business as a groceryman. Republican. Didn't know Hawley nor Borah. Says he believes Borah was a republican. Belongs to no church. Belongs to the Woodmen of the World and the Odd Fellows. Heard of the Cour d'Alene troubles of 1892 and 1893 after coming to Idaho. Heard something of troubles in Colorado while living there. Did not hear or see Secretary Taft when he was here. Had seen Gooding's message to the legislature and had read Roosevelt's letter designating Haywood as an "undesirable citizen." Forgot whether he had read the Legislative Resolution; Gooding's Cul de Sac speech and four children. Never belonged to a union.

Next jurymen passed for cause was Samuel D. Gilman, native of Iowa; age fifty years; has wife and six grown children. Farmer. Moved with parents to Cass county, Mo., when young. When a young man moved with parents to Kansas, and lived there three years; then to South West Missouri, for a while and thence to western Kansas for three years; from there to Idaho. Was a private soldier in Spanish American War, served in Manila. Member of the Odd

ly appreciated by all here, especially by the wronged men. The eyes of the nation, especially the working class, are surely on Boise City now.

The conviction of Preston and Smith at Goldfield may be part of a vast detective plot to arouse an insurrection which would benefit the prosecution here in Boise. St. John's trial may be carried on and financed by the Standard Oil interests. The prosecution's trump card is held by the Pinkertons, who hope to cause an insurrection, and thereby turn public opinion in their favor. Their theory is that if a general outbreak could be brought about, the public in the melee would lose sight of the land-fraud indictment against Borah and hundreds of others here and elsewhere. St. John and his comrades are reported to be confined in a filthy jail, actually lousy.

The prosecution's array of witnesses in the Haywood case would seem to indicate that it is their intention to drag into court all the details they can of the Colorado labor troubles. With these colored to suit themselves, and heralded broadcast by the aggregation of world-famous newspaper war-correspondents gathered here, they hope to arouse the

Fellow Lodge in Boise. Belongs to the Christian Church. Not member of Citizens' Alliance. Republican. Did not see or hear Taft. Read part of Taft's speech and remembers that he mentioned the defendant. Did not hear Heyburn. Read Gooding's message. Read legislature resolution; Gooding's Cul de Sac speech and remembers that he made a declaration as to the guilt of the defendants. Says that the opinion of neither Gooding nor Roosevelt can affect him one way or the other. Takes no Boise papers; is subscriber for the *Spokesman Review*. Reads occasionally the *Statesman* and News. Says he has formed no expressed opinion. Never belonged to a union. Had heard of the W. F. M. Was in Manila during the Cour d'Alene troubles of 1890. Believes in the right of labor to organize. Saw Roosevelt's letter calling Haywood an "undesirable citizen."

In making the examination Hawley often began asking as to the Age of Reason when he was corrected to say "Appeal." Questions as to belief in capital punishment is always asked before passing for cause; as to prejudice against a socialist, unionism, services as a detective, circumstantial evidence, etc.

There is a big force of news men here. Representing the S. P. papers is Titus and wife; George Shoaf, representing the Appeal to Reason; J. C. Dalby representing the Seattle Union Record; Mrs. Hazlett of Montana News; Ryan Walker, Cartoonist; Ernst Untermyer from Chicago. Other labor and socialist paper representatives are expected to arrive.

Just as I am writing this a telegram comes from Dawson, Yukon Territory, dated May 9, 1907.

"Wade Parks, News Correspondent, Boise, Idaho:

"Mass meeting here, unanimous opinion miners are innocent. Accept our sympathy."

Signed, Alfred Woodburn.

Acting Secretary Kerwin of the Federation came in last night and was present at the opening of the case this morning. "He will remain but a day or two, as duties at the Denver office demand his attention. Speaking of St. John he said we would know in a short time whether he would be held. Kerwin stated that if Preston Smith, who is now on trial for the murder of Silva is acquitted it means the freedom of St. John and his comrades.

The court room was filled when court opened at ten a. m. Many out of town people were present. U. S. Senator Fulton of Oregon was there. Several picture men were allowed the same freedom as the pencil pusher.

The Haywood family was all in court during the forenoon. The younger daughter, sitting on the nurse's lap, just to the left of her papa, wept much of the time. Mrs. Haywood is a helpless invalid, confined either to the invalid's chair or bed all the time. She was carried in her chair up to the court room.

The prosecution filed list of 157 witnesses today and the list is not complete. As Darrow predicted, they will drag up the whole history of the W. F. M., Colorado, California and elsewhere. The fight may not get well started for a month but the line up is capital on the one side and labor on the other; the State of Idaho is used as the tool to crush the workers and the detective agencies are to be the warriors; the valiant knights of the Mine Owners' Association. Many well to do and "desirable" citizens regret that at this hour of trial we have as president of the U. S. one on whose actions no one can predicate anything.

Wade R. Parks.

public's passions, thus saving themselves the bother of a legal execution, and allowing their indicted senators and others to escape scot free.

The monkeying by the Idaho officials and detectives with social forces they don't understand may cause a world's explosion. Even the "desirable" citizens of Boise entertain these premonitions. It rests with the working class of the country, by remaining cool and keeping themselves well in hand, to block the deep-laid plot.

Wade R. Parks.

### Funds Are Needed

I. W. M. men will not overlook the fact that in the conviction of Preston and Smith at Goldfield, Nev., charged with killing one Silva, a restaurant keeper, an act of gross injustice has been committed. Preston shot Silva in self-defense and Smith had nothing to do with the act. Neither did Vincent St. John and others confined with him on a trumped-up conspiracy charge. Funds will be needed to free these fellow-workers from the foul charges made against them, and should be sent to W. Copeland, Drawer O, Goldfield, Nev.





**Fellow Workers:—**

### CHANGES IN OPERATION.

## THE HISTORY OF THE PAST—BETRAYALS GALORE.

**CRAFT UNIONS ARE WORTHLESS.**

To accomplish this you are told by the great friends of labor, and the leaders to organize in a craft union. This craft union is attached to a craft union national organization. The employers are desirous to show the

**ORGANIZE INDUSTRIALLY, THE ONLY REMEDY**

**MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP DOES NOT CONCERN THE WORKER**

## WHAT YOU MUST ORGANIZE FOR

[illegible]

## RESOLUTION NO. 2.

(Signed) JEROME MINERS UNION NO. 101, W. F. M.  
JOHN OPMAN, President.  
DAN DAVIES, Rec. Secy.

That the prosecution does not feel altogether guiltless is shown by its anxiety to know how the takersmen feel about the manner in which Haywood was kidnapped and taken from Colorado.

### Local Union Announcements

Local (Mixed) Union No. 67, Jersey City, meets every first and third Thursday in the month at Freight corner Beacon and Central avenues. For full particulars address W. Woodhouse, 71 Summit avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

## Woodmen's Fight in California

I arrived in Eureka from Portland, Friday afternoon and found the woodmen and millmen on strike under the A. F. of L. All I. W. W. men are out with them and we are improving the opportunity to do some fine educational work. Aug. Gillhaus arrived here a day or two ahead of me, and took off his coat right away for the I. W. W. We are holding street and hall meetings twice a day, and disposing of large quantities of literature. Furthermore we are getting an influx of new members from among the rank and file of the A. F. of L. Yesterday we admitted seventy (70) and have already three or four more applications on file. Lots of A. F. of L. woodmen and millmen are joining the I. W. W. on their cards. The A. F. of L. leaders are making a fizzle of the strike. The demands are for a wage increase of from \$5 to \$10 per month all around without change in the long work day of 12 hours in woods and in mills. This scale was drawn up in February, but the rank and file were kept in ignorance of what their demands were to be until about a week before the 1st of May. The A. F. of L. leaders talked against a strike; they were going to "negotiate with the owners," they begged their officials to mouthpiece, the Labor News, that the lumber capitalists would consider what patient, faithful wage slaves these men had shown themselves the past two years; and in return they humbly asked that the companies would kindly grant their modest demands. (3) They tried to hold back the rank and file. But I. W. W. agitation had taken too deep root. The strike came off, and is being conducted in the feeblest manner possible. In fact it looks as if the A. F. of L. leaders are determined to lose the strike. No system is in evidence; no picketing is being done, and the A. F. of L. organizer—Zant—hasn't been seen in town since Friday. The I. W. W. is trying to discover him, and if we find he has taken a sneak, we shall expose the whole game. We are also on the lookout for some trick the A. F. of L. may try to play on the I. W. W. It looks now as though we have the situation in our hands in the red woods, and that the A. F. of L. will soon go out of business. But I make no positive predictions yet. Gillhaus will remain here two weeks.

E. H. Williams.

## Shriners on a Spree

It was a beautiful evening, and while sauntering along the street, looking at the great blazes of light coming from a million incandescent lights, which are being displayed in honor of the Mystic Shriners, the first friend I met in the vast throng, who were congregated on the streets, was Hennessey. Hennessey said it was a shame that some great writer like Eugene Sue was not present to hand the world another story. The Shriners all wear red caps, which resemble a bucket of blood. I asked Hennessey if they were anarchists. Hennessey says if a capitalist wears a red cap he is considered a gentleman and a workman wears a red button he is considered an anarchist by most all old women and children. The Shriners, I understand, are 33d degree Masons and are certainly a warm bunch, but Hennessey says if a thermometer of the capitalist class is registering higher now all over the world than it has ever done before, Goldfield was the hottest place in the world at the last report. Hennessey is well posted and a great man to be out with the man on a camel and the big knife and the star and half moon fixed up with electric lights were beautiful sights to see. I asked Hennessey to explain the emblems. Hennessey claims the camel with a double hump on its back, which get down on its knees to let its master mount it, is the symbol of the working class, and the man on the camel's back represents the capitalist class. The camel can go through the hot sands of the desert without a shoe on its foot, and can go for a week at a time without food or drink, which, Hennessey claims, is emblematic of the workingman. Hennessey claims the knife represents the cutting and slashing in the competitive system and that the half moon and star shows the high ideals of the capitalist class. That the trusts own everything on this planet and have their eye on the entire planetary system.

The Los Angeles Times building had a display which was an insult to the entire working class. Instead of showing the capitalist mounted on the back of the worker, like every other "fair" business man in the city did, General Otis of the Times, had the rider dismounted and behind the camel (Labor) twisting its tail. There was a large header leading from the camel's (Labor's) head into the Times office. The name of the header was "WELCOME." Some of the capitalists wore red pants and looked like clowns. Other capitalists didn't wear red pants, but felt like clowns. Automobiles, cut flowers, wine and champagne, generally speaking, was everywhere. Some of the Shriners, crazed with drink, became boisterous and noisy, and it looked at times as though the police would have to be called upon to preserve law and order. A drunken mob of men and women in an automobile started to run down innocent women and children, but something caused them to change their minds. But the men, as a whole, acted fairly well. Some women, whose faces showed years of dissipation and used to high society, could not go the gait, and thus closed the greatest social function in the history of Los Angeles. FINNEGAN.

The only "social and industrial policy" that ought to be preached is the one concerning wage, Theodore Roosevelt and Editor Pringle of the Pittsburgh Labor World, are in agreement. All other policies should be suppressed, even if the "undesirable" preachers are all hung.

The Industrial Workers of the World has no other official publication except the INDUSTRIAL UNION BULLETIN with offices at 310 Bush Temple, Chicago.

## La Monte's Logic Questioned

"Of all the classes that stand face to face with the bourgeoisie today, the proletariat alone is a really revolutionary class."—Marx and Engels.

"The 'dangerous class,' the social scum, that passively rotting class thrown off by the lower layers of old society, may, here and there, be swept into the movement by a proletarian revolution; its condition of life, however, prepares it far more for the part of a bribed tool of reactionary intrigue."—Marx and Engels.

"The working class and the employing class have nothing in common."—Preamble I. W. W.

"The Communists disdain to conceal their views and aims. They openly declare their ends can be attained only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions. Let the ruling class tremble at a Communist revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win. Workingmen of all countries, unite!"—Marx and Engels.

In the issue of the BULLETIN, April 13, Robert R. La Monte has an article, "The Forgotten Tramp." To say it was good is not enough, it was excellent; to my mind, worthy to raise with the owners, revolutionaries. He very ably showed us the fallacious and un-Marxian bunk about "the working class being robbed in consumption."

But in the issue of the BULLETIN, April 27, he appears again, this time with as reactionary a contradiction as an article as I have ever read. Listen to this logic: "Such talk as Sherman's remark in his report to the convention that 'the ballot is a mere wad of paper' is mere froth and foam." . . . "But the true revolutionist must be active in both fields. The political party must be a pure and simple political movement. But the day will come when the political ballot will have to be backed up by the economic strike. But that day is far in the future, while the economic organization needs the backing of the political ballot NOW."

The saying "the ballot is a mere wad of paper" is reactionary because the reactionist Sherman said it was a mere wad of paper! If Sherman were to make the remark on a rainy day that the day was nasty, then, of course, it would not be so because Sherman said so. But what right have you, Mr. Member of the "dangerous class," to call Sherman a reactionist and in the next breath throw the same cold blanket on the movement as Sherman did by saying: "But that day is far in the future?"

It is NOT, it is close at hand and the TRUE revolutionist is not going to throw paper wads in capitalist voting stalls or heat on his chains with pieces of paper just because the parliamentarians say the ballot is a weapon of civilization. You please, the I. W. W. is organized to take and hold the means of life without affiliation with any political party. "The industrialists' disdain to conceal their views and aims. They openly declare that their ends can be attained only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions."

If "the political party must be a pure and simple political movement," then the ballot must be zero. And if zero, then the day will never, never come when the political will have to be backed up by the economic strike. You say that the W. F. of M. is the most revolutionary body we have, but they have only become so since they discarded that "pure and simple" ballot, which you tell us that we need to back us NOW. Not only do you befuddle the minds of the new recruits with such juggling of words, but you put them in the position of asking themselves why they joined the I. W. W. You say "the proletariat is the only class today that has any real economic might." Guess you are right; it is Governor Gooding that is in jail in Idaho, it is the mine owners that were arrested in Goldfield Nevada!

The first clause of the I. W. W. preamble, "The working class and the employing class have nothing in common"—not even the place where they drop spit balls. The I. W. W. does not need the political shadows, either fore or aft. All governments reflect the power of the capitalist class; the revolutionists oppose it, instead of either trying to reform it or capture it to smash it.

Let us talk of the overthrow of existing institutions by taking part in the modern shell game is childish. The revolution began where the belief in the cause of government ceased.

I know of no more fitting way to close than with a quotation from some momentarily forgotten master mind: "The employee is a man, like you and me, and he before you. You speak to him, you threaten him. . . . But go move this being without a visage called politician! Go kill this thing called politics—this slimy, slippery thing which you think you hold and which always escapes you, which you believe dead and which always comes to life again—this abominable thing by which everything has been debased, everything corrupted, everything bought, everything sold—justice, love, beauty—which has made venality of conscience a national institution of France, which has done worse still since with its filthy slaves it has befouled the august face of the poor." But we have taken a step at last in the right direction. The last clause of the preamble now reads: "Therefore without end, endorsing or being endorsed by any political party, we unite under the following constitution."

FERN G. MOORE.

## Members of Executive Board

VINCENT ST. JOHN  
Goldfield, Nev.  
A. MAIONELE  
Schuylkill, N. Y.  
B. J. COLE  
St. Louis, Ill.  
F. W. HESLEWOOD  
Greenwood, S. C.  
EUGENE FISHER  
New York, N. Y.

General Headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World at 310 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

## LOCAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

HELD AT BUSH TEMPLE, MAY 4, 1907.

A charter application was received from Secretary Vaccari, of Local No. 353, San Francisco Cal., for a local of Italian and French bakery workers. The application was signed by eighty-five names. The General Secretary was instructed to forward the necessary charter and supplies.

A letter was read from Fellow-Worker Meek, secretary of the local of the Independent Longshoremen's Union of Redondo, Cal., saying that he had been instructed by the members of said local to apply for a charter of the Industrial Workers of the World and ask for information regarding organizing. The General Secretary reported that he had written a letter to the General Secretary of the local of the Industrial Workers of the World and that one charter issued for an industrial union of Maritime Transportation Workers of Redondo, and any organization that wishes to define its field upon which said organization desires to recruit and enlist its members has a right under a branch charter of said industrial union. The General Secretary reported that they would be visited by an I. W. W. organizer at an early date. The General Secretary was instructed to forward the necessary charter and supplies.

A letter was read from Organizer Walsh, from Sacramento, Cal., stating that the "Address to Wage Workers" had been completed in the Japanese language and that the first edition was on sale for \$8 a thousand; but the second batch will be cheaper.

A letter was read from Sec. Ewing of the Smeltermen's Local of Tacoma, Wash., stating that the strike was still on, but the men believe that they will win out.

A letter was read from Organizer Fox, from Columbus, Ohio, accompanied with his regular weekly report and a number of subscriptions for THE BULLETIN. Organizer Fox stated that a powerful sentiment in favor of industrial unionism was growing in Columbus and that the locals of the Brewery Workers (affiliated with the A. F. of L.) were practically in rebellion against the action of the Gompers organization.

A letter was read from Organizer Thompson, from Pittsfield, Mass. He reported that chances for organizing in Pittsfield were not very encouraging, as the workers there seemed very much afraid of their jobs, and he did not consider it advisable to spend any further time in that town. The General Secretary reported that he had immediately answered his letter, suggesting that he go at his earliest convenience to the textile district, where, in Lawrence, Mass., he would meet Fellow-Worker Andoore, and at New Bedford he would also have a long local ready to give him assistance.

A charter application was received for an Industrial Workers' Union of Scandinavians of Chicago, Ill. The General Secretary was instructed to forward the necessary charter and supplies.

A letter was read from Organizer Fortner, who had returned to Wichita, Kan., for a big mass meeting. She also stated that there were good prospects for organizing a local of furniture workers. The attention of the board was called to the minutes of the N. E. B. sub-committee of the S. L. P. published in the Daily People. In those minutes a statement was made that Organizer Cox of the I. W. W. had in a letter described the local situation and asked for financial help to carry on the propaganda in his district; also placing Veal in that district. The National Secretary of the board had declined to divert the funds of the party to an I. W. W. organizer, which action was endorsed by the National Executive Committee. The General Secretary immediately notified Cox that he had no authority to make any arrangements in regard to organizers or to call on any political party for assistance, and that such action would not be tolerated on the part of any I. W. W. organizer.

A letter was read from Organizer Fischer, of New York City, stating that Organizer French was not yet ready to proceed to Newark, and that the Newark Industrial Council had decided that such a leaflet be printed and distributed in the field at their own expense, provided some assistance could be given from general headquarters.

A letter was read from E. Scanavio, secretary of Local No. 373, Carters, Cal., requesting that an organizer be sent into that district amongst the lumbermen and mill workers as soon as possible, as the field was ripe for an organization. He also stated that the principal industry was lumbering and that there were many miners in the vicinity scattered among the small mines.

A letter was read from Fellow-Worker Shaw of the local in Tonopah, Nev., suggesting that a leaflet should immediately be prepared in large quantities, setting forth the correct story of the recent fight in Goldfield. Moved by Lawson, and seconded by Stone that such a leaflet be printed and as quickly as possible for distribution.

Letters were read from the local at Hibbing, Minn., suggesting that C. H. Axelson of Minneapolis (a member of the I. W. W.) and a good speaker in Swedish as well as in English, should be sent to Hibbing to address meetings in that locality. Moved by Lawson and seconded by Payment that the General Secretary communicate with Fellow-Worker Axelson and, if possible, to engage his services and have him go to Hibbing immediately.

A letter was read from T. W. Delaney, secretary of Local No. 43, of Buffalo, N. Y., stating that the local had instructed him to request headquarters to place an organizer in Buffalo, feeling that the time could be put in the city to great advantage. The General Secretary was instructed to write that as soon as finances would permit to place another organizer in the field the first place to which the organizer would be sent to would be Buffalo.

A letter was read from Fellow-Worker Sandgren, formerly of California, now at Stockholm, Sweden. He stated that he was preparing literature for publication in Sweden, with a view of making the Swedish workers acquainted with the industrial union movement in Amer-

ica. He suggested that he should be granted credentials from the organization in America. Motion of Payment, seconded by Plummer, the General Secretary was instructed to forward credentials to Fellow-Worker Sandgren, and as a letter was read from Voluntary Organizer Tullar, of Laporte, Ind., calling attention to the board that some time ago they had given him to understand that he would be the first regular organizer to be appointed, and asked for definite information in regard to the purposes of the board. Motion of Payment, seconded by Stone, the General Secretary was instructed to write Tullar, stating that the board regretted that the finances of the organization at the present time did not guarantee the putting on of another regular organizer, and assuring him that his competence was fully appreciated as organizer and his interests in the movement. Carried.

A letter was read from P. S. Holey, secretary of Local No. 325, Tonopah, Nev., stating that owing to the lockout which was still on, it was extremely difficult for the local to pay any assessments. On motion of Payment, seconded by Stone, the assessment was withdrawn from the Tonopah Local.

A letter was read from Secretary Hartmann, of Local No. 510, of Jersey City, N. J., stating that the members were out of work and that the finances were at a very low ebb. They hoped that the organization would see fit to relieve them of the assessment. Motion of Stone, seconded by Payment, the General Secretary was instructed to notify said local that under the circumstances the payment of the assessment would not be expected from that local.

A letter was read from a fellow-worker in Goldfield, Nev., stating that it has been decided to return the monies sent in for the relief fund for Preston and Smith, inasmuch as the members of the local were again at work and were able to finance the matter themselves. The General Secretary reported that immediately upon receipt of that letter he had communicated with Goldfield, stating that we had mailed 1,000 letters to the organizations, from which contributions would doubtless be received, and in his opinion, the money should be kept for use in the defense of St. John, Preston and Smith and all the others. On motion of Lawson, seconded by Payment, the action of the General Secretary was approved.

A letter was read from Organizer Heselwood, stating that the local of Raymond, Wash., which had been organized immediately after the convention, had renounced the former charter and now became a part of the I. W. W. Heselwood also gave information regarding several locals he had visited, and stating that it was his intention to proceed to Montana in the near future. The following bills were approved and the board adjourned.

No. 707 April 27. Org. Walsh, for week ending March 20. Vagons, \$21; meals, \$12; mileage, \$13.30; total, \$46.30. For week ending April 6: Vagons, \$2; mileage, \$25.50; total, \$27.50. Paid \$100, but \$121.40. 21.40
No. 708 April 29. Jeffers & Co., bank, for week ending April 27. Count Kerwin (Buck for printing and supplies). 250.00
No. 709 April 29. J. P. Thompson, org., acc. org. expenses. 12.00
No. 710 April 29. C. Jacobson, stenog., for week ending April 27. 18.00
No. 711 April 30. Labor News Co., bill for books. 6.00
No. 712 April 30. B. H. Williams, org., acc. org. expenses at Portland. 25.00
No. 713 April 30. J. P. Thompson, org., acc. org. expenses. 18.00
No. 714 April 30. W. A. Campbell, postmaster, Chicago, deposit acc. bill for April 27: Vagons, \$18; hotel, \$2.50; meals, \$2.00; total, \$22.50. (St. Louis, Mo. to Maryville to Springfield, Ill.) telephone, postage, etc. \$2.00. 24.50
No. 715 April 30. W. R. Cox, org., for week ending April 27: Vagons, \$18; hotel, \$2.50; meals, \$2.00; total, \$22.50. (St. Louis, Mo. to Chicago, Ill.) telephone, postage, etc. \$2.00. 24.50
No. 716 April 30. W. W. Cox, org., for week ending April 27: Vagons, \$18; hotel, \$2.50; meals, \$2.00; total, \$22.50. (St. Louis, Mo. to Chicago, Ill.) telephone, postage, etc. \$2.00. 24.50
No. 717 May 1. W. W. Cox, org., for week ending May 3: Vagons, \$18; hotel, \$2.50; meals, \$2.00; total, \$22.50. (St. Louis, Mo. to Chicago, Ill.) telephone, postage, etc. \$2.00. 24.50
No. 718 May 1. D. A. Campbell, postmaster, Chicago, deposit acc. bill for April 27: Vagons, \$18; hotel, \$2.50; meals, \$2.00; total, \$22.50. (St. Louis, Mo. to Maryville to Springfield, Ill.) telephone, postage, etc. \$2.00. 24.50
No. 719 May 1. E. Y. Holder, for week ending May 3: Bill for week ending May 3. 2.93
No. 720 May 1. American Ex. Co., bill for week ending May 3. 5.75
No. 721 May 1. W. R. Cox, org., for week ending May 3: Vagons, \$18; hotel, \$2.50; meals, \$2.00; total, \$22.50. (St. Louis, Mo. to Chicago, Ill.) telephone, postage, etc. \$2.00. 24.50
No. 722 May 1. B. Lapate, acc. loan returned. 60.00
No. 723 May 1. W. R. Cox, org., for week ending May 3: Vagons, \$18; hotel, \$2.50; meals, \$2.00; total, \$22.50. (St. Louis, Mo. to Chicago, Ill.) telephone, postage, etc. \$2.00. 24.50
No. 724 May 1. Carroll's Towel Supply Co., for four months January to April. 4.00
No. 725 May 1. W. R. Cox, org., for week ending May 3: Vagons, \$18; hotel, \$2.50; meals, \$2.00; total, \$22.50. (St. Louis, Mo. to Chicago, Ill.) telephone, postage, etc. \$2.00. 24.50
No. 726 May 1. Current expenses for week ending May 3: Stamps bought from drawer, \$6.65; special delivery stamps, 30c; money order, car fare, 30c; phone calls, 25c; Villa-Fargo Ex. Co., 70c; P. Crocker for mileage and exp. to South meeting, \$1. 20.23

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